

A
10
P A R A L E L

O F

T I M E S and E V E N T S :

B E I N G,

A N A R A T I V E A C C O U N T of an Intrede made by the SCOTS into *England*, in the Reign of King *Richard* the Second ; and how the SCOTS fled at the Approach of the *English* Forces, and were pursued by them into *Scotland*.

W I T H

A N A C C O U N T of the great Preparations at that Time made by the *French* King, to invade *England* from the Coast of *Flanders*, *France*, and *Brittany* ;

As the same is set forth,

By Master *JOHN FROISART*, in his History of those Times ; and also, by Master *RICHARD GRAFTON*, in his Chronicle.

R. Froissart (Jean)

L O N D O N :

Printed for C. CORBETT, at *Addison's-Head*, over-against *St Dunstan's Church*, in *Fleet-street* : And sold by the Book-sellers of *London* and *Westminster*. M D C C X L V I .

(Price One Shilling.)

PARALLEL

OF

TIMES AND EVENTS

BEING

NARRATIVE ACCOUNT of the Inroads made
by the SCOTS into England, in the Reign of
King RICHARD the Second; and the Wars, 1382,
1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, and
1389, pursued by them into Wales.

WITH

AN ACCOUNT of the late Transactions in that
Kingdom, from the Death of King RICHARD the
Second, to the Coronation of King HENRY the
Fourth.

A LONDON

Printed by W. B. M. in the Strand,
at the Sign of the Crown, in the Year
1704.

L O N D O N

Printed by W. B. M. in the Strand,
at the Sign of the Crown, in the Year
1704.




A

PARALLEL

O F

TIMES and EVENTS, &c.

N the eight Year of the
Reigne of King *Richard*
the Second, a Peace was
concluded with *Englande*,
Fraunce, and *Scotland*, and so it was
that the *French* King sent his Am-
bassadours into *Scotland*; and they
passed through *England* to give the
Scottish King Knowledge of the Peace.
In the mean Time that the *French*
Ambassadors lay in *Scotlande*, among
other Things, the *Erle Douglas* sayd
unto them, Ye see our Country, but

A 2

ye

ye confider not the Strength thereof, for we are fo lodged upon *England*, that we may at our Pleasure enter which way we luft, and brenne and spoyle foure Dayes Journey into the Realme, and returne againe at our Pleasure, we lacke nothing but Men, had we a thousand Spearmen of *Fraunce* to joyne with the Power that we can make, we might geue *England* fuch an Overthrow as *England* neuer had; and this my Lordes were good for you to kepe in Remembrance, and to fhew the Lordes of *Fraunce* at your Returne, that the next and redyest Way to perfecute and conquere *England*, is to enter with us into their Land. The aforefayde Ambaffadors did lightly credit this Tale, and at their Returne forgat not to make report thereof unto the Counsaile of *Fraunce*, of the which dyuers of them alfo thought it a right good Way: wherefore againft the fayde Peace fhould expire, they made Prouifion toward
Scotland;

Scotland, mindyng to enter that way upon *England*.

And at this time, there were bru-^{French}ted abroad in *England* divers thinges, ^{King pur-}posed to namely that the *French* king entend-^{enter and}ed to assaile *England* with a mighty ^{vex Eng-}Puissaunce, and that three maner of ^{land three}Wayes. The one out of *Briteyn*, for ^{maner of}that the Duke of *Briteyne* was be-^{wayes.}come *Frenche*; the other by *Nor-*
mandie, for the which as it was sayd,
the Constable of *Fraunce* made his
Prouision at *Harflew* and *Deepe*. And
the thirde by *Scotland*.

In the beginnyng of *May*, Sir ^{French}*John de Vien*, Admiral of *Fraunce*, ac-^{King sent}companied with a thousande ^{a Power}Speares ^{into Scot-}of chosen Knightes and Esquiers, and ^{land, pur-}five hundreth Crosbowes, with ^{posing}*Har-nesse to arme a thousande ^{that way}*Scottes*, ^{to ouer-}landed in *Scotland*, and at the last ^{throwe}arrived at *Edenbourgh*, which is the ^{England.}chefest Towne in *Scotland*. And as-
sone as the Erle *Douglas*, and the
Erle *Moret* knewe of their comming,
they went to the Hauen, and met
them, and receyued them right lo-
uingly:*

uingly : faiyng that they were right welcom into that Countrie. And at that time the king of *Scottes* was in the wilde *Scottishe*. But it was shewed these Knightes, that the King would be there shortly, wherewith they were Content, and so they were lodged thereaboutes in the Villages. For *Edenbourg* though the King kept therein his chiefe Residence, yet it is not like *Paris*, nor yet like *Turney*, nor *Valenciens*. For in al the Towne there is not foure thousand Houses. Therefore these Lordes and Knightes were lodged in Villages about, as well as they might be in that Countrie.

Paris.
Torney.
Valenciens

When Knowledge came into the Realme of *Scotlande*, that a greate number of Men of Armes of *Fraunce* were come into their Countrie: some thereat did murmure and grudge, and sayde: Who the Devill hath sente for them? What do they here? Cannot we mainteine our Warre with *England* without their Helpe?

We

We shall do no Good as long as they be with us, and so let them be tolde, that they may returne againe. And say unto them, that we be strong enough in *Scotlande* to mainteine our Warre without them, and therefore we will none of their Companie, they understand not us, nor we them: They will quickly rife and eate up all that ever we have in this Countrie: They will do us more Despight and Dammage, then though the *Englischemen* fought with us. For if the *Englischemen* brenne our Houses, we care little therefore, for we may soone make them againe cheape inough, for in three Dayes we will make them againe, if we may get foure or five Stakes, and a few Bowes to cover them.

This was the Communication of *Frenchmen* are the *Scottes* at the commyng of the *evill wel-* *French* Men, for they set nothing *comed to* by them, but hated and spake shame- *Scotland,* fully, and vilanously of them, like to rude People without all Humanity. And all Things considered
(sayth

Descrip-
tion of
Scotland.
and their
Maners.

(sayth *Froissart*) it was to great an
A mie of so many noble Men to
come into *Scotland*. For xx. or xxx.
Knightes of *Fraunce* had bene better
then all that Number of a Thou-
sand, and the Cause is, that in *Scot-
land* ye shall find lightly no Man of
Honour or Nobilitie, neyther that
knoweth what belongeth to a Gen-
tleman. They are like wilde and
savage People, they couet to be ac-
quainted with no Straunger, and
they are full of Envy at the prospe-
rous Estate of others, and they are
ever in feare to lose that they have,
for it is a poore Countrie. And
when the *Englishemen* make any
Roade or Voyage into the Land,
they are ever compelled to have
their Victualles folowe them: for
in *Scotland* they shall finde nothing.
Neyther is there in *Scotland* yron to
Shoe their Horses, nor Leather to
make Harnesse for their Horse, as
Saddels, Bridels, &c. But they have
all these Things readie made out of
Flaundrys. And when that Provi-
sion

sion fayleth, then is there none to get in that Countrie.

When the Barons and Knightes of *Fraunce*, who were wont to finde sayre hosteryes, *Halles* hanged, and goodly *Castelles*, and soft Beddes to rest in, sawe themselues in that Necessitie: They began to smile, and sayde to the Lorde Admirall, Sir this is a pleasaunt Journey, we neuer knewe what beggery was untill now, and now we finde it true, that our Old Fathers were wont to say: Go your Way, and ye liue long ye shall finde hard Beddes.

The Admirall pacified them as well as he might, and sayde: It behoueth us to suffer a little, and to speak sayre, for we be here in Daunger, we have a great long Way to go, and by *England* we can not returne, therefore let vs quietly take in good Worth that we finde.

Yet there was another thing that was greatly grieuous to the *Frenche men*: For when they were in *Scotland*, and would ryde, they found

B

Horses

Miserie
of Scot-
land.

Deceit
and Cru-
elty of the
Scottes.

Horfes unreasonably deare, for that which was not worth x Floreyns, they would not sell under an hundredth, and muche Paine to haue them for their Money. And when they had a Horfe, then had they neyther Brydle nor Saddell, except they brought them with them. In this Trouble and Daunger were the *French-men*: Yea, and moreouer, when their Verlets went forth a foraging, and had laden their Horfes with such as they could get for Money, in theyr return Home, the *Scottes* themselves which had taken their Money for the Forage, did lie in wayte of them, and took all that they had from them, and slue them, so that there was none that durst go a foragyng, for in a Moneth the *French-men* lost of their Varlettes more than an hundreth, for if they went forth three or four together, they never returned againe, and thus the *Frenche-men* were handeled in *Scotland*.

Also now the *Frenchmen* desired that the King of *Scottes* would come forward,

forward, and likewise the Lordes and Knightes of *Scotland*, for the tyme passed away. And they answered and sayd, that they would make no Warre on *England* at that tyme: And this they sayde, because they would make the *Frenchmen* pay well for their commyng: For before the King would come out of the wilde *Scottish* to *Edenbourgh*, he demaunded of the Admirall of *Fraunce* to have a great somme of Money, for him and his People. And the Admirall of *Fraunce* was faine to promise, and to seale that the King should haue a certeine some of Money before that he and his Company departed his Realme. And if he had not done this, he shoulde have had none ayde of the *Scottes*. And yet when he had made the best Agreement with them that he could, he gate but little by them, as in the Ende will appere.

At the last, King *Robert* of *Scotland* came to *Edenbourgh*, with a
 paire of blered eyen, and it seemed
 B 2 they

A Description
 of Robert
 King of
 Scottes.

they were lyned with scarlet. And it appered by him, that he was no valiaunt Man of Armes, but that he loued rather to lye still, then to ryde: He had ix. Sonnes, and they loued well Armes. So when the King was come, the Lorde and Knightes of *Fraunce* drewe unto him and did their Duetie. And there was present with the King the Erle *Douglas*, the Erle *Moret*, the Erle *de la Mare*, the Erle of *Surlant*, and dyuerse other. There the Admirall required the King that the Cause of their commyng might be accomplished, which was to make a Journey into *England*.

The Barons, Knightes, and Esquires of *Scotland* aunswered and said, that if God pleased, they would make such a Voyage that should be to theyr honour and profite.

The King then sent out his Commaundement to assemble his Power, and at a Day appoynted, there were xxy thousand Men all on Horsebacke.

Sir

Sir *John Vien* Admirall of *Fraunce* thought the Tyme long, and faine would haue bene doying of some great Feate in *Englande*: When he sawe the *Scottes* were come together, he made haste and sayde, Sirs, it is now Time to ride, we have lyen still a great while. So then they set forward to *Rosebourgh*.

The King himselfe went not in this Journey, for he abode still in *Edenbourgh*, but all his Sonnes were in the Armie. The thousand complete Harnesse which the *Frenche* Men brought with them, were deliuered to the Knightes of *Scotland*, who were before but euill harnessed, and had neede of that Harnesse.

Then they rode toward *Northumberland*, and so long they roade, that they came to the Abbey of *Mannes*, and there they lodged all about the Riuer of *Tyne*, and the next Day they came to *Morlan*, and so before *Rosebourgh*.

The Keeper of the Castell of *Rosebourgh* under the Lord *Mountague*,
was

was a Knight called Sir *Edward Clifford*. The Admiral of *Fraunce*, and the *Scottes* taryed and beheld well the Castell. And when they had well considered it, they thought to assail it should not be profitable for them, wherefore they passed by, and drewe along the Ryuer Side approch- yng to *Barwike*, and so long they road, that they came to two Towers right strong, the which were kept by two Knightes, the Father and the Sonne, both were called Syr *John Strand*. About these Towers were faire Laundes, and a faire Place, the which incontinent were brent, and the two Towers assayled, and there were many seates of Armes shewed, and divers *Scottes* hurt with Shot and throwying of Stones: But finally the Towers were wonne by plaine Assault, and the Knightes taken, the which manfully defended the same as long as they might.

Verley
Castell
is assault-
ed by the
Scottes.

And after the Conquest of these two Towers, they went to another Castell called *Verley*, belongyng to Sir *John Montagew*, and under him

was

was Capteine thereof Sir *John* of *Lusborne*, who had there with him, his Wife and his Children, and all his Goodes. And he knew well before that the *Scottes* would come thether : And therefore he had furnished this Castell to the best of his Power to abide the Assault. So about this Castell taryed all the Armie. This Castell stode in a fayre Countrie, by a fayre Ryuer that cometh out of *Tymbre*, and ronnet into the Sea. And one Day there was a great Assault geuen to the sayd Castell, and the *Frenchemen* bare themselves right well that Day, much better then did the *Scottes*, for they entered into the Ditches, and passed through with much Paine: There were manye Feates of Armes done, what by them aboue and them beneath. The *Frenchemen* mounted up by Ladders, and fought Hande to Hande with Daggers on the Walles.

Sir *John Lusborne*, did quite himselfe as a valiaunt Knight, and fought with the *French-men* Hande to Hande on the Ladders. At this Assault,

Affault, there was slain a Knight of *Almaine* called Sir *Bleres Castelain*, which was great pitie. There were many hurt that Day: But at last the Number of *Scots* and *Frenchemen* were so great, that the Castell was wonne, and the Knight and his Wife, and Children taken, and xl. other Prisoners. And then the Castell was brent and rased downe, for they saw well that it was not to be kept, seeing it stood so farre within *England* as it did.

Verley
Castel
taken and
rased
down.

Then the Admirall and the *Scottes* roade towarde *Anwike*, and there they had knowledge that the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Erle of *Northumberland*, the Erle of *Nottyngham*, with a great Number more, were commyng upon them with a great Power:

When the Admirall of *Fraunce* heard these tydings, he seemed to be very joyfull, and in like Manner were all the Barons of *Fraunce*, and all the *Scottes*: But they were counsailed to return againe toward *Barwike*

wike, because of their Prouision that followed them, and to be nere to their awne Countrie, and there to abyde their Enemies. And so they returned towarde *Barwike*, and so to their awne Countrie.

Tydings was brought into *Eng-land* how the *Frenchmen* and *Scottes* were in *Northumberland*, and had destroyed and brent the Countrey. The King of *England* knowing before of the coming of the *Fruchmen*, made great Provision for *Scotland*, both by Sea and Lande. And by Sea, the King had xxvi Shippes laden with Victuall and Provision coastying the Frontiers of *Englande*, and readie to enter into euery Ha-uen of *Scotland*.

The King himself came accom-
panied with his Uncles, the Erle of
Cambridge, and Syr *Thomas Holland*,
the Earle of *Salsburie*. the Erle of
Arondell, the Erle of *Pembrook*, the
Erle of *Stafford*, the Erle of *Muzien*,
the Lord *Spencer*, and so many o-
ther Barons and Knightes, that they
C were

The King
of *Eng-land* en-
tereth
Scotland
with a
great
Power.

were four thousand Speares, beside them that went before with the Duke of *Lancaster*, the Erle of *Northumberland*, &c. Which were two thousand Speares, and xv hundred Archers, beside Verlets.

And it was tolde the King that the *Scottes* and *Frenchmen* were lyke to fight with the *Englishmen* that went before, and therefore the King made suche haste, that he came to the Marches of *Duresme*, and there he heard that the *Scottes* were returned into *Scotland*.

The King passed still forwarde, beyng accompanied with eyght thousand Men of Armes, and lx thousand Archers, and passed *Barwike*, and so into *Scotland* to the Abbey of *Maros*. The which Abbey, in all the Warres that had bene betwene *England* and *Scotlande*, was neuer hurte, vntill this Time, and now was it vtterly spoiled and brent, for it was the Entent of the King neuer to returne into *Englande*, untill he had destroyed a great peece of

The Abbey of
Maros in
Scotlande
spoiled
and brent

of *Scotlande*, because they brought in *Frenche-men* to the Destruction of *Englande*.

When the Admirall of *Fraunce* knew that the King of *Englande* was passed the Ryuer of *Twede*, and was entred into *Morland* in *Scotlande*, Then he sayde to the Barons of *Scotland*, Sirs, why do we lye here still? Let us go forth and looke on our Enimies, and fight with them.

It was shewed us before we came hether, that if ye had out of *Fraunce* but one thousand of good Men of Armes, ye should be strong enough to fight with all the *Englishmen*, and I assure you, ye haue more here then xv C. of good Knights and Squiers, and suche as will stande by it, and take that Fortune that God doth sende.

The *Scottes* answered and sayde, Sir we beleue well that ye and your Company are chosen Men and valiaunt: But Syr we haue Knowledge that all the Power of *England* is here at this present, and there were ne-
uer

uer so^r many *Englishmen* assembled togethether in these Partes as are now, and if ye will, we will bring you into Place where ye shal wel see and aduise them. And then if ye thinke them meete to be foughten withall, we wyll not refuse it. Then sayde the Admirall. I pray you let me see them. And they brought him to a Mountaine, where under the Hill was a Passage that the *Englishmen* must nedes passe, and they sawe them and viewed them to be to the Number of sixe thousand Men of Armes, and lx thousand Archers and other.

Then sayde the Admyrall to the Erle *Douglas*, and the Erle *Moret*, indede here is no equal Number to fight with them, for ye are not aboue xxx thousand, and yet many euill armed. But now aduise your selves best what is to be done, they are now entred into your Country, and they are enough to overunne al your Country, and to destroy it: And ye are not minded to encounter

ter with them, what will ye then do? ye sayd ye could enter out of your Countrey dyuers Wayes into dyuers Places of *England*: And I thinke it best that we make them some warre there as they do us here. And hereunto all the Barones of *Scotlande* agreed and sayde, we are well contented so to doe, and we knowe dyuers Wayes. And they agreed to go into *Galoway*, which is otherwise called *Dinlond*, and so to go to the Citie of *Carlisle*, and there to be reuenged. And so they left the *Englishmen* in *Scotlande*, and they went up the Forrestes and Mountaynes. And the *Scottishe* King was gone to the wylde *Scottishe*, and there remayned.

The King of *Englande*, with his Uncles, Barons, Knights and Army went to *Edenborough*, the chiefest Town in all *Scotland*, and there laye v Dayes, and at his departing set Fyre on it, and brent it down to the Ground. And likewise he brent *Esruelyn* and the Abbay thereunto
Scotland
 is fore
 spoyled
 and
 plagued.
 adjoyn-

adjoyning. Also they brent Saint *Johns* Towne, and the Town of *Streuelyn*, the Towne of *Dondee*, and to be short they spared nothing that stood in their Way, neyther Towne, Village, Abbey nor Church, for they might doe in *Scotland* what they would, for there was no People left to resist them. For all the People were gone with the *Frenchmen* and *Scots* toward *Carlisle*, as aforesayd.

The King
returneth
agayne
into Eng-
laed, not
meeting
with any
Scottes
that durst
encounter
him.

Now when the King had thus spoyled, destroyed, and brent *Scotland*, the Duke of *Lancaster* advised hym to follow the *Scottes* and *Frenchmen* to *Carlisle*. And there were other considered that Winter approached, and that the Passage ouer the Mountaynes and Forests would be long and dangerous, and that it would be no small thing to victuall still that great Army. Wherefore at the last, by the Mean of the Erle of *Oxford*, the King was fully perswaded to returne into *Englande* as he came, so he did.

The

The *French* Lordes and the *Scottes* likewise, as aforesayd, made a Roade ^{The} into *Northumberlande* between the ^{French-} Mountaynes, brennyng Manoures ^{men re-} and Townes, and all that stood in ^{turne into} their Waye, and did much hurte, ^{Scotland} and besieged the Citie of *Carleisse*, ^{as Men} but they gaue it ouer, and returned ^{weerie of} againe into *Scotland* the same Waye ^{that Jour-} they went, but the *Frenchemen* sayde, ^{ney.} they neuer entended to go that Way any more.

When the Admyrall of *Fraunce* and hys Companie, were returned *Edenborough*, then they tasted of some Paine, for they founde the Towne clene brent, and destroyed, so that there was nothing to be had for Money, Wynes there were none, so that for Drinke, they had none but small Ale or Beere, and their Bread was made of Barley and Otes. Also their Horses were dead for Hunger, and foundred for Pouertie. And when they would haue soulded them, they wist not to whome, nor there was none that would geue them

Howe the
French-
men open-
ed their
Griefes
one to an
other.

them one Penny, neyther for Horſe,
nor for Harneys. The Souldyours
tolde their Capitaines how they were
delt withall, and they knewe it to
be true by their awne Experience,
and their Seruaunts ſayde that they
could not endure with that Miſerie:
They ſayde that the Realme of *Scot-*
lande was ſuch a Countrie as no Hoſt
were hable to endure there a Wyn-
ter, for if they did they ſhould ey-
ther dye for Cold, or ſtarue for
Hunger, or both. And alſo if they
ſhould departe aſunder, and ſerche
for their lyuyng abroad in the Coun-
trie, they doubted that the *Scottes*
would ſlay them in their Beddes.
The Admyrall conſidered wel all
theſe things, and ſaw all was lyke
to be true that they ſayde: How-
beit he was in Purpoſe to haue bid-
den there all the Wynter, and to
haue ſent unto the *French* King, and
to the Duke of *Burgoyne*, and to
haue had newe Prouiſion of Money
and Victualles, and to haue made
a new freſhe warre agayne the next

Some

Som-

Sommer. Howbeit he sawe well the Euill Nature and Maner of the *Scottes*, and consydered well the perill of his People, and therefore he gaue leaue unto all suche as would, to departe. But at their departing, then was the Mischiefe: For the Lordes could finde no Passage for themselves, nor yet for their Men. The *Scottes* would that such Knights and Squiers as were but poore, should departe, to the Intent that they might rule the Remnant at more ease. And they sayde to the Admirall, Sir, let your Men departe when you will: But as for your selfe, ye shall not departe out of this Countrey, vntill we be fully satisfied of all such Charges and Damgages as we haue born and susteyned all this Season with your Army. This Communication seemed harde to the Admirall and to the other Barons of *Fraunce*. And the Admyrall shewed all this Matter to the Erle *Douglas*, and to the Erle *Moret*, who seemed to be fore displeased

How the
Scottes
handled
the
French-
men.

pleased, that they were so hardly delt withall. And so these two Erles spake to the other Erles, and Barons of *Scotlande*, who sayde how they had lost as well as they. But they aunswered, sayeng, although you dissemble with them, we will be recompensed. Then these two Erles sayde to the Admirall and to the other Lordes of *Fraunce*, that they could not rule the other Lords nor Commons: Wherefore it behoued them, if they purposed to go out of the Realme, to satisfie the Commons, and to restore unto them all their Dammages.

The Admirall of *Fraunce* is driven to a streight.

And when the Admirall sawe that it would be none otherwise, he thought he would not leese the more for the lesse, and he considered well how that he was without Comfort, and closed in with the Sea, and saw how that the *Scottes* were of a wylde Opynion, and therefore agreed to the *Scottes* Request, and caused a Proclamation to be made, that all manner of Persons that could proue that
any

anye of his People had done them any
 Dammage, let them come to the
 Admirall, and he would recompense
 them the value thereof, the which
 Proclamation appeased the *Scottes*.
 And so the Admirall became debter to
 the mall, and sayd how he would not
 depart out of *Scotland* untill all the
 Complayntes were fully satisfied and
 payde. Then dyuers Knightes and
 Squyres had Passage, and so return-
 ed without eyther Horfe or Harnes,
 cursing the Day that euer they came
 into *Scotlande*, saying that there
 were neuer Men that had so hard a
 Voyage, wyshing that the *French*
 King had Peace with *Englande* one
 Yere or two, and so both Kings to-
 gether to go into *Scotlande*, utterly
 to destroy that Realme foreuer, for
 they sayd they neuer sawe so euill
 People, nor so false, nor more foo-
 lish People in Feates of Warre.
 The Admirall of *Fraunce* by them
 that first departed, wrote his Let-
 ters to the *French* King, and the
 Duke of *Burgoyne*, certefying them
 what

The Re-
 porte of
 the *French*
 men howe
 they liked
Scotlande.

what Case he was in, and howe the *Scotts* dealt with hym, and that if they would haue hym to come home, they must send thether suche Summes of Money as he was become debtor for, to be paid to the Knightes, Squires and Commons of *Scotlande*. For the *Scottes* sayd playnely that the Warre that they made into *England*, at that Tyme, was for *Fraunce*, and not for themselves. And therefore all suche Dammages as they had taken by that Journey, they would be fully recompensed agayne before he went out of *Scotland*, to the which he had sworne and agreed.

The departure of
the Admirall of
Fraunce
out of
Scotland.

The *French* King and his Counsayle were bounde to redeeme agayne the Admirall, for they sent him thether. Then the Sommes of Money were ordeyed for, and payde by exchange in the Towne of *Bridges*, and so the *Scottes* were satisfied, and the Admirall tooke his leaue in *Scotland* and departed into *Fraunce*.

Nowe

Nowe when the Admirall was returned into *Fraunce* to the yong King *Charles*, and the Duke of *Burgoyne*, and they demanded of him the Condition of the King and the Lordes of *Scotland*: He answered, <sup>The Re-
port made by
the Ad-
mirall vn-
to the
French
of the ef-
tate and
Manners
of *Scot-
land*.</sup> that the *Scottes* somewhat resembled the *Englishmen*, because they are en-vious to Straungers. And moreo-uer he sayd, that he had rather be Erle of *Sauoy*, or Erle of *Arthoys*, then to be the King of *Scottes*, and sayd also that he had seene all the Power of the *Scottes* in one Day together, as the *Scottes* sayd themselues, and yet he neuer sawe together, not past v C. Speares, and xxx thousande Men of Warre, the which Number against the *English* Archers, or against a thousand of other good Men of Armes, could not long endure. Then the Admirall was demaunded if he had seene the Puissaunce of *England*: He answered, yea, for one Day quoth he, when I saw the *Scots* flie away for feare of the *Englishmen*, I desyred them to bring me

me whereas I might see and aduise
the *Englishe* Hoste, and so they did.
I was set at a streight Passage, where
as they must needs passe, and to
my Judgement, they were lx thou-
sand Archers, and sixe and seven
thousand Men of Armes. And the
Scottes sayde, that it was all the
Power of *England*, and that there
were none abyding behynde.

Then the King and his Counsaile
studied a little, and at the last sayd,
it is a great Thing of lx. thousand
Archers, and vi. or vii. thousande
Men of Armes. It may well be,
quoth the Constable, that they may
make that Number : But I had
rather fight with them at Home in
their awne Marches with that Num-
ber, then here with halfe the Num-
ber : And so I haue heard my Fa-
ther say often Tymes when I was
yong. By my Fayth, Sir quoth
the Admirall, if ye had bene
there with a great Number of
Men of Armes, as I supposed ye
should haue bene, I thinke he had
famished

famished all in *Scotland*. And thus
an End of the *Frenchemens* Voy-
age into *Scotland*.

Nowe ye haue heard of the Jour-
ney that the *Frenchemen* made into
Scotland against *England*, and ye
haue also heard before, that the
French King entended to enter into
England, and made Prouision for the
same three Maner of Wayes. First
by *Scotland*, as ye haue alreadie heard,
the second by *Briteyn*, because the
Duke of *Briteyn* was now reconciled
to the *French* King, and thirdely by
Normandie, in the which two Places
he made Prouision of a huge Armie,
and Nauie, as after shall appere.

And while the aforesayd *French-*
men were busie in *Scotland* against
the *Englisshmen*, as abouesayde, the
yong *French* King *Charles*, and his
Uncle the Duke of *Burgoyne* and
Constable of *Fraunce*, had great
Desyre and Affection to go with
an Army into *England*, and all
Knightes and Squires of *Fraunce*
did very well agree thereunto, say-
ing

A great
Prouision
made
by the
French
against
Englande.

ing why should not we once go into *Englande* to see the Countrie, and to learne the Pathes of the same, as they haue done in *Fraunce*. So that forthwith great Prouision and Furniture for that Voyage was made in *Fraunce* on all Sydes, and Taxes and Tallages set and assessed upon the Cities, Townes, and Burgessees of the same, and in the plaine Countrie, that in an hundreth Yere before there had beene none such scene nor heard of. And also great Prouision made by Sea all the Sommer Tyme vntill the Moneth of *September*, they did nothing else, but grinde Corne, and bake Bisket, And at *Tornay, Lisle, Doway, Arras, Amiens, Bethine, Saint Omers*, and in all the Townes about *Scluse*, they were occupied to lyke Purpose. For the *French* King by the Aduise of his Counsaile purposed to take the Sea at *Scluse*, and so to enter *England*, and to destroy the same. They that were riche Men in the Realme of *Fraunce* to the Ayde and Furniture

ture of this Voyage, were taxed and
 seassed at the thirde Penny, and
 fourth Part of their Goodes, and
 many payd more than they were
 worth besides.

- And from *Spaine*, and from the
 Porte of *Ciuite* to *Pruce* there was
 no great Ship on the Sea that the
Frenchemen could lay their Handes
 upon, neyther any Ship that was
 under their Obeysance, but they
 were reteyned for the *French King*.
 And his Men and his other Proui-
 sion came from all Partes, and ar-
 ryved in *Flaundyr*s, both Wyne,
 Salt, Fleshe, Fishe, Otes, Hay, On-
 yons, Bisket, Flower, Egges in
 Pipes, and all Manner of Thinges
 that could be deuysed, so that the
 Prouision was so great as it could
 not be beleued of any, but of such
 as sawe it. Besydes this, Lordes,
 Knightes, Esquiers, and Men of Warre
 were written unto and desyred to
 come and serue the *French King*
 in this Journey, out of *Sauoy*, *Al-*
maine, and from the *Sonne* going
 E downe,

downe, to the Lande of the Erle of *Arminack*. And so these Lordes of farre Countries, as the Erle of Sauoye was reteyned with five hundred speares. Also the Erle of *Arminack*, and the Dolphyn of *Annerency*, though they were of farre Countries, yet they made their Prouisions so great and costly, that it was a great Marueyle to thinke thereof: And it was a Wonder to consider from whence such Prouision came, what by Land, and what by Sea into *Flaundyr*s, as to *Bruges*, to *Dan*, and to *Scluse*. Also there was sent for into *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Middlebourgh*, *Zirickzee*, *Dordright*, *Stonehoue*, and to all other Townes on the Sea Coast, and to the Riuer enteriing into the Sea, for all Maner of Shippes that could do any Seruice, and all were brought to *Scluse*. But the *Hollanders*, and *Zelanders* sayd to them that reteyned them, if ye will haue our Seruice, pay us our Wages cleerely or else we will not go to any Porte, and so they
were

were payde, wherein they did wisely. And (sayth *Froyssart*) I thinke that sithen the Creation of the Worlde, there was neuer sene together so many great Ships as were at that Tyme at *Schuse*, and at *Blanquerge*: For in the Moneth of *September* in the sayde Yere, they were numbred to be xii. Hundreth, lxxxvii. Shippes ^{A great Nauy of Shippes.} at *Schuse*: And their Mastes seemed in the Sea lyke a great Wood or Forest. And the Constable of *Fraunce* his Ship, was apparayled and furnished at *Lenterginer* in *Briteyn*. Also the Constable of *Fraunce* ^{A Clofure made of Timber like a Clofure of a Park for the Enclofynge of the French Army when they should lie in the Field.} caused to be made in *Briteyn* of Tymber, a Clofure for a Towne, made like a Parke, that when they had taken Lande in *Englande*, to close in their Fielde to lodge therein with more Ease and Safetie. And whensoever they should remoue their Fielde, the Clofure was so made, that they might take it a sunder in Pieces, and a great Number of Carpenters and other were retayned in Wages to attend therupon. And

Great
and
Wonder-
full Pro-
uision.

whosoeuer at that Tyme had beene at *Bruges*, at *Dan*, or at *Schuse*, and had seene the Businesse that there was in chargyng and ladyng of Shippes with Haye, sackyng of Bisket, and ladyng of Onyons, Peason, Beanes, Barley, Candelles, Hofen, Shoes, Spurres, Knyues, Daggers. Swordes, Targettes, Axes, Mattockes, Nayles of all Sortes, Wymbles, Hammers, Beddes, Cowches, Horse Shoes, Pottes, Pannes, Candlestickes, Candles, Torches, Piche, Tarre, Rosen, Ropes, Cables, Ankers, Shot, Powder, Ordinaunce, Armor, and of all other thinges necessarye that might be thought upon, as Bootes, Clokes, Saddell, Brydles, Bittes, Stirops, and Stirop leathers, scalyng Ladders, and a number of thinges mo that I can not reherce. Whosoeuer (sayth *Froisart*) that had bene there and had seene it, although he had bene right fore sick, yet it woulde haue made him to haue forgotten both *Hys* disease and paine. The lustie yonkers
of

of *Fraunce* talkyng among themselves, had almost none other talke, nor made none other accompt, but that the Realme of *England* should haue beene utterly spoiled and destroyed for euer, without all Mercie and Recouerie.

Of this great Preparation and Prouision the King of *England* and his Counsayle were well informed, and the King was certainly assured that the *French* King would come into *England*, for so had he and his Nobles sworne. And although at the first heryng of thys wonderfull great Prouision, it dyd somewhat abashe the *Englishmen*, which was no great Maruayle. For as the Matter of it self was very great, so the same was reported to be ten times much more then it was. And agayne, although the *Englishmen* understood of this great Prouision, yet were they not in certaintie, whether the same was wholly purposed to lande in *England*, or else to laye Siege to *Calice* both by
Land

The King of *England* was certified of the Prouision that the *French* King made to enter the Realme of *Englande*.

Land and Sea. For the *Englishmen* knewe well that of all the Townes of the Worlde, the *French Men* most coueted to haue *Calice*: Wherefore the King of *England* sent to *Calice* great Prouision of Wheat and other Grayne, Salt, Fleshe, Fishe, Wyne, Beere, and other Thinges. And thether was sent Sir *Thomas Holland* Erle of *Kent*, Sir *Hugh Canrell*, Sir *Wylliam Helman*, Sir *Dangoses*, Sir *Walter* of *Urnes*, Sir *Water Paulle*, Sir *Wylliam Toncet*, Sir *Lewes* of *Mountalbon*, Sir *Colers* of *Dambrichecourt*, and fiue hundred Men of Armes, and five hundred Archers, and the Erle *Richard* of *Arondell*, and Sir *Henry Spencer* were ordeyned to keepe the Sea, with xl. great Shippes well furnished and trimmed with the Number of three hundred Men of Armes, and fixe hundred Archers.

Sundrye
brutes
and re-
ports
were

Againe an other Report was bruted abroad, that this Army of the *French* being so furnished and ap-
poynted,

poynted, was not meant to go ney-^{made of}
 ther to *Calice*, neyther yet into ^{the Inten}
Englande, but rather was altogether ^{tion of}
 purposed against the Towne of ^{this great}
Gaunt. And (sayth *Froissart*) as I ^{Nauie}
 was informed, the Towne of *Gaunt* ^{and Ar-}
 the same Season doubted greatlye ^{mie of}
 that all that Prouision was to come ^{*Fraunce.*}
 upon them: But they were in a
 wrong Beliefe, for the Duke of
Burgoyne their Lorde meant towards
 them nothing but Rest and Quiet,
 although that *Fraunces Atreman* ^{*Fraunces*}
 were shortly after the making of ^{*Atreman*}
 the Peace at *Torney* slayne, which ^{slaine.}
 happened rather by his awne Folye,
 then by anye Displeasure that the
 Duke ought unto him: but because
 that Matter doth not properlye
 touche this Discourse for *Englande*,
 I therefore passe it ouer.

And now agayne to returne to
 the Prouisions that were made at
 this Season at *Dan*, and at *Sluce*, it
 is not had in Remembrance of Man,
 neyther in wryting was euer the
 like

like scene or read of the Charges of this Provision, for, sayth *Froissart*, Gold and Siluer was as fast spent by the *French* King, as though it had reigned out of the Clowds, or that it had come out of the Fome and Skomme of the Sea.

The
young
French
King was
courage-
ous.

The *French* King himselfe, as yong as he was, had more mind and deiyre to this iourney into *England*, then any other; and so he shewed himselfe alwayes to the end thereof. And now to go forward, every man helped to make prouision for other, and to garnishe and bewtifie their shippes, and to paynt them with their Armes, and to aduaunce and make them a glorious shewe to the whole Worlde. Painters at that Time were well set on Worke, and the Time was to them very Profitable, for they had whatsoeuer they desyred, and yet there could not enow of them be gotten for Money. They made Banners, Penons, Standards of Silke, so sumptuous and comely that it was a Maruell to beholde. Also

Also they peynted the Mastes of ^{Great} their Shippes from the one Ende to ^{Cost} the other, glittering with Golde, ^{vainly} and Deuises and Armes that was ^{spent.} maruelous Ryche : And specially (saith *Froissart*) as it was tolde me, the Lorde *Guy* of *Tremoyll* so decked, garnished, and bewtified his Ship with Peynting and Colours, that it cost him two thousande Frankes of *French* Money, that is more then CCxxii. Pound of the curraunt Money of *Englande*. And in lyke Maner did euery Lorde of *Fraunce* set foorth his Deuise and Shew.

And as it is before sayde, all that hath beene reherfed, and whatsoever else was done in *Fraunce* concerning the Aduauncement of this Iorney, was well knowen in *Englande*, which brought some Feare among them, and therefore they caused dyuers generall Processions to be made in euery good Towne and Citie three Times in the Weeke, wherein Prayer was made with feruent Spirite and Deuocion unto
 F Almightye

Almightie God to be their Protector and Shield agaynst their Enemies, and the Perill that the Realme was then in. And yet notwithstanding, there were in *Englande* at that Tyme more then a hundreth thousand that hartely wished and desyred that the *Frenchmen* myght arryue in *Englande*. And those lustie young Laddes, as Triumphyng among themselves and their Companions would say, let these *Frenchmen* come, there shall not one Tayle of them returne agayne into *Fraunce*. And suche as were in Debt and cared not for the Payment thereof, they rejoyfing greatly at the comming of the *Frenchmen* would saye to their Creditors when they demaunded their Debt of them, Sirs, be you pacient a little and beare wyth us, for they forge in *Fraunce* newe Floreyne wherewith ye shall be payde. And in Trust thereof they lyled and spent very largely. And when they could not be credited, they woulde saye, what
woulde

woulde ye haue of us, it were better for you that we shoulde spend freely the Goodes of this Realme, rather then the *Frenchmen* comming hether should finde and consume the same.

At thys Time the King of *Englande* was in the Marches of *Wales*, and wyth him the Erle of *Oxford*, by whose Aduise the greatest Thinges in *England* were gouerned, and without whose Aduise nothing in Effect was done. Also there was with the King as chiefe of his Counsayle, Syr *Symond Burle*, Syr *Nicholas Braule*, Syr *Robert Taulion*, Syr *Robert Beauchamp*, Syr *John Saluen*, and Syr *Mighell de la Poole*. Also there was named Syr *Wylliam Neuell*, Brother to the Lorde *Neuelle*. All these as the Talke went, did wyth the King what they would. And as for the Kings Uncles, the Erle of *Cambridge*, and the Erle of *Buckyngham* could doe nothing wythout it were agreable to the other aforesayd. And this Trouble

and Difference among themselves was well knowne in *Fraunce*, which greatly aduanced the Enterprize of the *French King*.

Now when the King and the Lordes of *Englande* were truly informed that the *French King* was ready with his Power to enter into *England* and to destroye it, then they drewe together in Counsaile, and the King at that Time beyng in *Wales*, as aforesayde, was written unto by his Uncles, and other of the Counsaile, that it was meete and necessary for him to come to *London*, where his Lords and he might best consult for the Weale and Defence of his Realme.

The King
of *Eng-
land* with
his Coun-
saile taketh
Aduice for
the De-
fence of
England.

The King forthwith returned to-wards *London* with the Queen hys Wyfe, and came to *Wynsore*, but shortly after he came to *Westmynster*, and thether came unto him all the Lordes of his Counsaile, and there tooke Aduice what things were to be done agaynst this Journey and Enterprize of the *French King*.
Then

Then the Erle of *Sarisbury*, who ^{The worthy and godlye Counsaile geuen by the Erle of Sarisbury.} was a right valiant and prudent Knight, sayde before the King and hys Uncles, and before all the Lords and Prelates of *England* that were there present. Sir, my Souereigne Lord, and all ye my Lords and other, it ought not to be marueled at if our Adversary the *French* King doe come and run upon us, for sitten the Death of our late Souereigne Lorde and noble King *Edward*, one of the puyssauntest Pinces that euer reigned, this noble Realme of *Englande* hath been in great Hazard and Adventure to haue been lost and destroyed euen with the lewde and naughtie People brought up and nourished in the same, which thing is not hidden from *Fraunce*, and that which is worse, it is well knowne that we among oure selues are not in perfite Loue and Unitie, and that maketh our Enemy so bolde. And hereunto I will specyally direct my Speech, to moue and exhort that Peace, Unitie and Loue may

may be had amongst our selues, and that beyng first had, and saythfully and louingly graunted of euery of us, we shall the better deuise the Resistaunce and withstanding of our foreyn Enimies. And nowe to beginne with that Matter, First it is meete that we ordeyne a sufficient Power for the Defence of all oure Enimies at euery Porte, Hauen and Creke, within this Realme, that our Country receaue no Dishonour, Blame nor Damage. And then let us with all Diligence see well to the Defence of all oure good Fortes, Holdes, Cities and good Townes, and endeuour our selues to the good Consideration and Defence of the same.

The Order of Defence made for the Realme of England to withstand the Power of Fraunce.

Nowe when the Erle of *Sarisbury* had ended his Tale, his Wordes and sayng was uery well noted, as the Wordes of a sage and yaleant Knight, and there was no replie made, bnt with one Voice they consented to enter into Deuises for Defence. And first they thought it most meetest to

pro-

prouide for the Defence of those
 Hauens where they thought the
French King was most lykest to
 lande. And for that the Erle of *Sa-*
risburies Possession in Parte marched
 nere unto the Isle of *Wight*, which
 is right ouer agaynst *Normandie*, and
 the Countrie of *Caulx*, therefore he
 with his Archers and Power was
 there placed for the Defence of that
 Frontire. The Erle of *Deuonshire* was
 appointed to be at *Hampton*, with
 two hundredth Men of Armes, and
 vi hundreth Archers, to defend
 the Hauen and Towne. The Erle of
Northumberland was placed at *Rye*,
 with two Hundreth Men of Armes,
 and vi hundreth Archers. The Erle
 of *Cambridge* was assigned to *Douer*,
 with v hundreth Men of Armes, and
 xii hundreth Archers. And his Bro-
 ther the Erle of *Buckingham*, at
Sandwich with vi hundreth Men of
 Armes, and xii hundreth Archers.
 The Erle of *Stafford* and the Erle of
Pembroke were assigned to *Orwell*
 Hauen, with v hundreth Men of
 Armes

Armes, and xii. hundreth Archers, And Sir *Henry Percey*, and *Foulx Percey*, were appoynted to *Tarmouth*, with three hundreth Men of Armes, and vi. hundreth Archers. And Sir *Symond Burle* was appoynted Capteyne of *Douer Castell*. All the Hauens and Portes betwene the Riuer of *Humbre*, and *Cornewall*, were relicued wyth Men of Armes and Archers.

And on the Mounteines and Hilles all along the Sea Coast, upon the Frontiers, liyng agaynst *Flaundys* and *Fraunce*, were placed certeine Numbers of Watchmen, but in such Maner (sayth *Froissart*) as I can not well describe: But as I heard, they had empty Pypes filled with Sande, one set upon another, and on the height of them was Place made where the Watch Men might both stand and sit, and there they continued their Watche both Night and Daye, hauyng alwayes speciall Eye and Regarde towarde the Sea, hauyng in speciall Charge that when they

espyed any Nauye of *Frenchmen* drawyng towards them, that then they should cause certeine Beacons beyng nere unto them, to be set on Fyre, that by reason thereof the People might be drawn the sooner to that Place, to awaite for the Enemy. It was also ordered, that if it fortunied that the *French* Nauie came, that they should suffer the *French* King peaceably to take Lande, and all his, and to enter into the Lande three or foure Dayes Journey, and that then they should first go between the Sea and them, and to fight with his Shippes if they could, and to destroy them, and to take theyr Prouision from them; and then to followe the *Frenchmen*, but not immediately to fight with them, and to harry them and keepe them wakyng, and to kepe them from goyng a foragyng, and from the Destruction of the Country, and so also by diligent following of them, they should be brought to great Lack and Scarcetie. This was the Opinion and Order of this Counsaile of *England*.

And at that Time also it was agreed, that *Rochester* Bridge should be broken down, where there is a great Ryuer ronnyng from *Aronde*ll in the County of *Suffex*, and entereth into the *Thames*, and so into the Sea against the Isle of *Tenet*; and this Bridge they of *London*, to be the more sure, did beate downe.

Great
Taxes set
upon the
People
both in
Fraunce
and in
England.

And whereas the Taxes and Tallages were great in *Fraunce*, In likewise at that Tyme they were great in *England*, so that the Realme felt great Griefe thereof. There were at that Time ready in *England* for Defence, of good fighting Men, a hundredth thousand Archers, and x. M. Men of Armes.

Here the
French
men courageously
make a
Show to
set forward
against
England.

Nowe the Time approched, that euery Man beganne in *Fraunce* to set forward, cryng and sayng, Now let us go on these cursed *Englishmen*, who haue done so many Mitchiefes and Wickednesse in *Fraunce*, the Tyme is at hande, that we shall be reuenged upon them for the Death of our Fathers, Brethen and Kinsmen, whome they haue cruelly slaine
and

and discomfited. Then the *French* King tooke his Leave of the Queene his Wife, and of the Queene his Mother, and of the Duches of *Orleance*, and of all the other Ladies of *Fraunce*, and the same Daye hearde a most solemne Masse in our Ladie Church in *Paris*, and he sayde that he proposed neuer to returne again to *Paris* untill he had bene first in *England*. And the next Day early he rode to *Senlise*: But all this while the Duke of *Berry* was still in his Countrie of *Berrye*, although great Prouision were made for him, both in *Flandyrs* and at *Schuyse*. And likewise the Duke of *Burgoyne* was then in his Countrie, but he forthwith toke his Leau of the Duchesse, and of his Children, and determined to take his Leave of his great Aunt the Duchesse of *Brabant*, and so he departed out of *Bourgoyne*, and roade in great Estate, and the Admyrall of *Fraunce* in his Company, and Sir *Guy* of *Tremoyll*, and so they came to *Bruxelles*, and there found the Duches of *Brabant* and other Ladyes

who receued him with great Honour. And two Dayes he taryed there with them, and then tooke his Leauē, and from thence he road to *Mouns* in *Henault*, and there he found his Daughter the Ladie of *Ostreuant*, and Duke *Aubert*, and his Sonne, Sir *William* of *Henault* Erle of *Ostreuant*, who receyued the Duke with great Joy, and so brought him to *Ualenciens*. And the Duke was lodged in the Erles Palace, and Duke *Albert* in the Lodgyng of *Uicongnet*, and the Ladie of *Ostreuant*. And from thence the Duke roade to *Doway*, and so to *Arras*, and there he founde the Duchesse his Wife taryng for him. Then the *Frenche* King came to *Compaigne*, and so to *Noyon*, and from thence to *Peron*, and so to *Bapalmes*, and so to *Arras*, and dayly there came downe People from all Partes, in such great Numbers that the Countrie was almost eaten up. And to say Truth, nothing remayned in the Countrie, but it was taken from them, without making any Payment for the same

same. So that the poore Commons that had gathered together their Cornes, had nothing left but Strawe, and that also was taken from them, and if they made any Complaint thereof, they were eyther Beaten or Slaine. There Pondes were fished, there Houses beaten down for Fyre Wood: So that if the *Englishe* Men had arriued in that Countrie, they could haue done them no more Hurt, neyther was it likely that they would haue done so much Hurt unto them as the *Frenche* Men did. And when the Poore pitifully called upon them for some Amendes, they aunswered, as nowe we haue no Siluer to pay, but when we returne we will bring inough, and then euery Thing shall be fully aunswered and payde. But when the poore People saw their Goodes thus taken away and spent, and that they durst not complaine thereof, they cursed them betwene their Teeth, saiyng, Get ye into *England*, or to the Devill, and God graunt that ye neuer returne againe.

The

The *French* King came nowe to *Lisle* in *Flaundyr*s, and his two Uncles with him, the Duke of *Burgoyne*, and the Duke of *Burbon*, for as yet the Duke of *Berrey* was behinde in his awne Country, and made Prouision for his Journey. And with the King at *Lisle* was the Duke of *Barre*, the Duke of *Loreyn*, the Erle of *Arminack*, the Erle of *Sauoy*, the Erle *Dalpyn* of *Anneringe*, the Erle of *Geneue*, the Erle of *Saint Paule*, the Erle of *Ewe*, the Erle of *Longueuile*, and other great Lordes of *Fraunce*, in such Number as I am not able (sayth *Froissart*) to name them. The Report was, that there should passe into *England* xx. thousand Knights, and Squiers, which certainly were a goodly Company, also xx. thousand Crosbowes, and xx. thousand of other Men of Warre, which were Persons that should enter into *England*, and remaine in the Fielde, besyde, all the full Furniture of the whole Nauie upon the Sea. And at this Tyme Sir *Oliuer Clifson* was in *Briteyn*, and prouided there for his

his Businesse and Nauie, and was appoynted to bring with him the Cloſure of the Fielde made of Tymber, whereof mencion is made before. And with the ſayde Sir *Oliuer Clifſon* Countſtable of *Fraunce*, ſhoulde come out of *Briteyn* the beſt Knightes and Eſquiers therein, as the Vicount of *Rhoan*, the Lorde of *Rays*, the Lorde of *Beawmanour*, the Lorde of *de la Rale*, the Lorde of *Rocheſort*, the Lorde of *Maleſtroyt*, Sir *John* of *Maleſtroyt*, and fiue hundreth Speares *Britons* choſen Men of Warre. For it was the Conſtables Purpoſe and Entent, that no Man ſhould enter into *England*, without he were a Man of Armes choſen. And he gaue Charge to the Admirall, ſaiyng: Take hede that ye charge not our Shippes with Verlettes and Boies, for they ſhall do more Hurt then Proſite, So that two or thre Knightes, without they were great Maiſters and Capitaynes, although they hyred Ships for their Money, yet ſhould they haue but one Horſe ouer, and one Uerlet.

And

And to say the Truth, they ordeyned all theyr Businesse in io good Order, that dyuerse were of that Opinion, that if they might arriue altogether in *England*, where as they entended to Lande (and that was at *Orwell* Hauen) howe that they would haue put the Countrie in great Feare, and so they should haue done without all doubt. For the great Lordes both Spirituall and Temporall, and the People of the good Townes of *England* were in great doubt: But the Commons and poore People made small Accompt thereof, no more did the poore Gentlemen, for they desyred the Warre, eyther to lease, or to winne all. And they sayde one to another, I trust God hath sent us a good Tyme, for that the *Frenche* King will come into this Countrie, he sheweth himselfe to be of a valiaunt Courage, and we haue not heard of three hundred Years past, of a *French* King of like Courage, but he doth it to make his Souldiours good Men of Warre: And we thanke him that
he

he will thus visite us, for nowe we shall attaine to some Riches, or else shortly make an ende of our Lyues.

Nowe the *French* King came downe to *Lisle*, to shewe that the Journey pleased him, and to come the neerer to his Passage. And it was commonly spoken in *Flaundrys*, and *Arthoys*, that the *French* King and his Armie taketh Sea on *Saturday* on *Mondaye*, on *Tewesday*; so th: euery Daye in the Weeke it w sayde; he departeth to Morowe. An the Kinges Brother, the Duke of *Thourayn*, and the Bishop of *Beauoy* Chauncelour of *Fraunce*, and dyuer other great Lordes tooke their leaue of the King at *Lisle*, and they returned to *Paris*, and it was sayde, how that the King had geuen and committed the Gouvernaunce of the Realme of *Fraunce* to his sayde Brother the Duke of *Thorayne*, and to dyuers other Lordes, as the Erle of *Bloys* and other. And yet all this Time the Duke of *Berry* was behinde, and came sayre and softly, for he had no great Appetite to this

H Journey

Journey of going into *England*: But his long tarryeng was very displea-
 saunt unto the King, and to the Duke
 of *Burgoyne*, and to the other Lords,
 for they would fayne haue bene
 gone. Still great Prouision was made,
 which was very costly and dere un-
 to them, for that which was not
 woorth two Shyllings, they payde x
 Shyllings, and yet they would nedes
 haue it, for euery Man desired to be
 well furnished in manner of an Enuie
 that euerie Man desired to be bet-
 ter appointed than other. And
 though the great Lordes were well
 payde their Wages, other poore Fel-
 lowes bought the Bargayne full dere,
 for some had owyng unto them for
 a Moneths Wages, and yet could
 get nothing. The Treasorer of the
 Warres and Clerkes of the Chamber
 of Accompts sayde. Sirs content you
 untill the next Weeke, and then ye
 shall be payde, and so they were
 aunswered weekly. And if any Pay-
 ment were made unto them, it was
 but for cyght Dayes, when they
 were owyng cyght Weekes. So that
 some

some of the wiser sorte, when they sawe thys maner of delayng, and how they were so euill payde, they were much offended and sayde, this Voyage will be of a small Effect: For it is most likely, or at the least to be greatly suspected, that sone as the Money is collected and gathered of such Taxes as were set, that then they will break this Journey and returne Home agayne into their awne Countreys, and those which cast these Doubts, and prouided for themselues, were wise. But the poore Gentlemen and common Soldyours, who had spent all that euer they had, and euery thing was so deere in *Flaundys*, that hard it was to get eyther Bread or Drinke, and specially if any were in such Neede (as there were a great Number) to sell his Armour to make Money of, there was no Person to buy it, neyther was there anye Money to geue him for it. There was suche and so great a Number of People about *Dan*, *Bruges* and *Ardenburgh*, and specially at *Schuse*, that when the

King came thether, they wist not where to lodge him, The Erle of Saint Paule, the Lorde of Cowey, the Lorde of *Anuergne*, the Lorde de *Antoigne*, and dyuers other Lords of *Fraunce* : and to lye the more at their Ease, they were lodged at *Bruges*, and diuers Times they resorted to the King at *Schuse*, to knowe when they shoulde depart. And euer it was sayde unto them that within three or four Dayes, or when the Duke of *Berry* doth come, and also that we haue Winde, to serue us. And thus euer the Time passed, and the Dayes shortned, and the Yere beganne to wax soule, and colde, and the Nightes long, the which Expence and Losse of Time muche greeued and offended the Lordes, not onely for that their Charges were great, but also most chiefly for that by their long Tarryaunce, their Victualles much diminished.

Shortly after, the Duke of *Berry* toke his Leauē at *Paris*, and sayd that he woulde neuer enter there again

again untill he had been in *England*. although it appered that he thought nothing lesse. And all the Way as he came, he had Letters from the King, and from the Duke of *Burgoyne* to haste him away: But yet notwithstanding he hasted sayre and easely, and came by small Journeyes. And in this Tyme the Constable of *Fraunce* departed from *Lentringer*, standyng on the Sea Side in *Briteine*, with a great Number of Men of Armes and Prouision. He had lxxii. great Shippes, and he had with him the Closure of the Fielde made of Tymber. And the Constable and his Companie had good Winde at the Begynnyng: But when they approached neere to *England*, the Winde rose so Fiercelly, and was so tempestuous about the entrie of *Mergate*, and the *Thamys* Mouth, that whether they would or not, their Shippes were scattered, so that xx kept not together, and some were driven perforce into *Thamys*, and they were taken by the *Englishmen*, and specially there

was

The Cou
rage of
the French
King.

was taken two or three Shippes laden with Part of the Closure of Tymber that was ordeyned to close in the Fielde, and certeine Maister Carpenters and Artificers with them, and so they were brought to *London*, whereat the King had great Joy, and so had all the *Londoners*. But the Constable and other Lords with much Paine came to *Scluse* to the *French King*. Of the Constable's commyng and his Companie, the *French King* was right joyfull, and the King sayd unto him: Sir *Constable*, when shall we depart, certainly I haue great Desyre to see *England*, and therefore I pray you set forth all things with speede, for mine Uncle the Duke of *Berry* will be here within these two Dayes. Sir, quoth the Constable, we cannot depart untill the Wind serue us, and againe the Tempest is sore and great: Then said the King, I haue bene in my Vessell upon the Sea, and the Ayre thereof pleaseth me right wel, and I belieue I shall be a good Mariner, for the Sea did me no hurt. In the Name of God quoth the Constable, it hath done hurt to me, for Sir we were in great Perill comming from *Briteyn* hether. The King demaunded how so? Then the Constable sayd, by Fortune of the Sea, and great Windes that rose against us vpon the Frontiers of *England*. And Sir, we have lost both of our Ships and Men, for the which I am right sorry, but now there is no Remedy. Thus the King and the Constable deuised in Words: But still

still the Tyme passed away and Winter approached, and the Lords lay there in great Cold and Perill. The *Flemings* also were very loth that they should returne againe through their Countrie, and said among themselves: Why the deuill doth not the *French King* passe into *England*? what meaneth he to tarry so long in this Countrey? Are we not pore enough, though the *French King* make us no porer? And to be short, all the whole Countrey of *Flaundyr*s began to mutter and cry out upon them.

At the last the Duke of *Berry* came to *Scluse* to the King and the King sayd unto him. A good Uncle, I haue bene greatly desyrous to see you, why haue you tarried so long? We had bene as nowe in *England*, and had fought with our Enemyes if ye had bene come. The Duke began to smile and excuse himselfe, but did not utter what was in his Minde. But there they rested vii. days, and every day it was sayde, that they should depart to morowe. Howbeit, truely the Wind was so contrary, that they could not sayle into *England*. And Winter was farre on, for it was past Saint *Andrewes* Tyde: and it was no good Season for the Noble men to take the Sea, although diuerse of theyr Shippes were redy crossed to depart. But then the Kinges Counsaile drewe together, and the Duke of *Berry* brake all this Purpose, and sayde flatly, that it was not meete to counsaile the *French King* beyng but a Childe, to take the Sea at that Season of the Yere, and also that the Voyage was hindered

The comyng of the Duke of *Berrye*.

The
breaking
up of this
great En-
terprise

hindered of much of their Prouision that was taken into *England*, that went with the Constable of *Fraunce*. And moreouer he sayde, call all the Marriners together, and looke if all they will not saye my Counsaile is good, for though we be now xv C. good Saile of Shippes yet before we come there, we shall not be three hundreth in Companie, and therefore consider what Perill we shall put our selues in, and namely in a straunge Countrie, wherein before we haue not tra- uayled. And in the end they concluded to differre that voyage untill *Aprill*, or *May* next following, and their Prouisions of Bi- quet, Salt, Befe, and Wine should be safely kept untill then. And so brake up this most wonderfull Voyage for this Tyme, which cost the Realme of *Fraunce* a hundreth thousande Frankes, thirtie Tymes tolde (sayth *Froissart*) which of *Englisb* Money was CCC. xxxiii. thousand. CCC. xxxiii. Pounds. vi. Shillings. viii. Pence, after ix Franckes to the Pound.

F. I. N. I. S.